DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 285 884 TM 870 453

TITLE Federal Statistics. A Special Report on the Statistical Programs and Activities of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1986.
INSTITUTION Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. Statistical Policy Div.
PUB DATE Jun 85
NOTE 62p.; For a related document, see TM 870 452.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Cost Estimates; *Data Collection; *Federal Government; Federal Programs; Federal State Relationship; Financial Support; *Program Budgeting; Program Costs; Program Descriptions; *Public Agencies; Research Opportunities; *Statistical Data; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS *Federal Agencies; Office of Management and Budget

ABSTRACT

The Federal Government will spend an estimated $1.5 billion in fiscal year 1986 for the production and publication of statistical data. This estimate represents the expected obligations for statistical activities of over 70 agencies or departmental units reporting outlays of at least $500,000 for such activities in their budgets for any of fiscal years 1984-1986. For some agencies, their sole mission is to compile and publish statistics, but for most, statistical work is part of or supports other programmatic missions. The first section contains tables showing obligations for statistics (1984, 1985, 1986) for agencies under the 13 cabinet departments and for 10 independent agencies. A short paragraph describes the statistical activities of each agency and any changes in program direction. The second section describes major developments and shows expenditures in three subject groupings: (1) natural resources and environment (28% share); (2) economy (35%); and (3) demographic and social (32%). The third section reports on funding of Federal statistical activities, charting the flow of funds between agencies, between the Federal Government and states and localities, and between Federal Government agencies and the private sector. Appendices show current-dollar statistical budgets by agency and a constant-dollar index by department for 1977-86. (LPG)

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ED285884

A Special Report on the Statistical Programs and Activities of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1986

FEDERAL STATISTICS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Statistical Policy Office
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

JUNE 1985

TM 870453

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A Special Report on the

Statistical Programs and Activities

of the United States Government

Fiscal Year 1986

F E D E R A L S T A T I S T I C S

Statistical Policy Office
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

JUNE 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government will spend an estimated $1.5 billion in fiscal year 1986 for the production and publication of statistical data. This estimate represents the sum of the expected obligations for statistical activities of over 70 agencies or departmental units that reported outlays of at least $500,000 for such activities in their budgets for any of fiscal years 1984-86. The agencies or departmental units include major statistical agencies, whose sole mission is to compile and publish statistics, and a much larger number of agencies and units whose statistical work is part of or supports other programmatic missions.

The first section of the report contains tables showing obligations for statistics by agency for fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986. A short paragraph describes the statistical activities of each agency and highlights major program changes currently going on or planned for 1986.

The second section describes major developments in three broad subject categories of Federal statistics: natural resources and environment; economic; and demographic and social. The tables in this section show expenditures on statistics by subject groupings for 1982-86.

The third section reports on the funding of Federal statistical activities, including the flow of funds between Federal agencies, between the Federal Government and State and local governments, and between Federal agencies and the private sector.

The final section points out and discusses some significant developments in the organization and management of statistical programs that have become apparent in recent budgets. Two appendix tables show current-dollar statistical budgets by agency and a constant-dollar index by department for 1977-86.

Unlike last year's report on statistical programs and activities for 1985, this report does not include a section on statistical policy. Such a section will appear in the forthcoming, Managing Federal Information Resources, Fourth Annual Report under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

All references in the report are to fiscal years.

I

THE STATISTICAL BUDGETS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES, 1984-1986

The budgets of Federal agencies for statistical programs and activities in fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 are reported in this section. The figures represent current-dollar obligations for programs and activities that support and result in statistical products: data, indicators, projections, forecasts, analyses, reports, charts, maps, and so forth. This definition excludes methodological research and development that do not support particular products. Hence, methodological development in the Bureau of the Census, for example, is included, but the statistical research and development activities of the National Bureau of Standards are not.

Even within this definition, the sum of the figures reported here does not represent the full amount of Federal spending on statistics. Only agencies with statistical activities amounting to $500,000 a year or more were asked to report their activities, and some agencies that meet this threshold may not have reported. The Office of Management and Budget gave the agencies more explicit instructions this year for reporting reimbursements, grants, and contracts, and coverage of these obligations is fuller and more accurate than in previous years. However, for grants and contracts given to the private sector, it is still far from complete. Some agencies may have overlooked some or all of their extramural statistical work in determining that they did not meet the $500,000 reporting threshold. Furthermore, agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board whose budgets are not reviewed by OMB and others such as the Central Intelligence Agency whose budgets do not appear in the Budget of the United States Government are not included.

Due to the greater attention given reimbursables, some amounts reported in previous years as direct obligations are correctly classified as reimbursables this year. These amounts often represent intra-departmental transfers rather than obligations against the appropriation of the reporting agency or unit. Exclusion of these amounts makes certain agency totals for 1984-86 as shown in the tables in this section somewhat lower than they would have been otherwise. However, the additional resources are represented in Table 5.

Many agencies that have centralized ADP services with separate budgets have estimated the cost of ADP support for their statistical activities, but some others have omitted these costs.

In some cases, budget data in this report differ from the Budget of the United States Government, FY 1986, reflecting information about departmental allocations that became available after the publication of the budget.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Economic Research Service	43.7	46.6	44.6
Food and Nutrition Service	15.0	11.5	11.6
Foreign Agricultural Service	24.4	17.3	16.7
Forest Service	7.5	11.5	10.2
Human Nutrition Information Service	3.6	4.3	8.4
Soil Conservation Service	72.2	74.2	63.7
Statistical Reporting Service	54.4	56.8	57.2

The **Economic Research Service** carries on a broad-based program of research and analysis on U.S. and international food and agriculture, natural resources, and rural people and communities. ERS policy research in 1984 focused on issues and topics related to the preparation of omnibus agriculture legislation in 1985, including assessment of existing Federal programs and policies. Macroeconomic, trade, and development issues are receiving emphasis in 1985, as are analyses of natural resource, soil, and water conservation policies.

The **Food and Nutrition Service** administers the Food Stamp, the Child Nutrition, and other food assistance programs. Its statistical activities consist of surveys and studies to evaluate these programs.

The **Foreign Agricultural Service** operates a worldwide intelligence system that gathers data to forecast agricultural production and track production, consumption, and trade of agricultural commodities in the world market. The FAS system also provides detailed, current data on U.S. agricultural exports. FAS will realize substantial savings in 1985 and thereafter by switching from LANDSAT to the current generation of weather satellites for its remote-sensed data needs. The export tracking system operated by FAS is funded from the budget of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The **Forest Service** conducts a continuing inventory of forest and range lands that covers the productivity of the land, trends in land use, and amounts of timber and other resources. States are inventoried in rotation once every ten years. The inventory is designed to support state conservation programs as well as national forest resource planning. It also conducts annual surveys of forest industry activity that provide a link between

resource data and economic activity. Federal, State, and local agencies contribute both funds and payments in kind (manpower, facilities, aerial photography) to cooperative elements of the program.

The **Human Nutrition Information Service** is responsible for the National Nutrition Monitoring System (NNMS), designed to identify the prevalence and severity of nutrition-related health problems in the United States. The decennial Nationwide Food Consumption Survey being planned for April, 1987, and the new Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals that began on April 1, 1985, are part of the NNMS. HNIS's statistical activities also include monitoring the nutritional status of low-income people and developing methods for such monitoring on a nationwide basis.

A reduction of the Federal role in soil conservation will reshape the resource statistics programs in the **Soil Conservation Service.** SCS's long-term program to survey and map the soils of the United States will be stretched out about 30 percent. (The program has surveyed about two-thirds of the country to date.) No funding has been proposed for a 1987 repeat of the 1982 natural resource inventory. The five-year cycle for this effort strained existing methods and resources. The 1982 inventory broke out of a pattern of methodological trial and error that had weakened the program in earlier cycles; thus it will provide both a valuable benchmark and a repeatable methodology that can be applied to any future efforts. The ten-year (rollover) resource inventory of the Forest Service and the broad-gauge analyses of agricultural resources by the Economic Research Service are fully funded in 1986. The SCS snow pack and water prediction program will be terminated in 1986. Historically, this program has provided a service to farmers in some Western States. Whether the scientific value of the data will justify assumption of some parts of the program by another agency has yet to be determined.

The **Statistical Reporting Service** administers the Department of Agriculture's program of collecting and publishing current national and state agriculture statistics. SRS continues to improve the accuracy and reliability of its crop and livestock estimates. June and December Enumerative Surveys both use a combination of area and list samples to improve coverage and accuracy. The December 1983 survey sampled over 30,000 area tracts selected from the previous June survey, supplemented by a list sample of over 22,000 large operators. Objective yield surveys for three new crops -- sorghum, rice, and sunflowers -- were added to the existing programs. These surveys use detailed monthly physical observations during the growing season to predict the harvest yield. Yield validation studies for corn, winter wheat, and soybeans evaluated possible sources of bias among objective-yield estimates, farmer-reported yields, and actual harvested weight.

Significant improvements in the SRS sampling frame list of farm firms have led to other advances in sampling methods. The SRS list now covers over two million farm firms--significantly more than were actually counted in the 1982 Census of Agriculture. Multiple-frame surveys conducted in all States benefited from efforts to develop the list frame to an optimum degree of coverage (about 85 percent of production). The Integrated Survey Program uses area frames and the List Sample Frame to combine small surveys and thus reduce the number of times data are requested of a given farmer. Improving the list's coverage of farms producing and storing grain permitted state-of-the art sampling procedures for measuring on-farm grain stocks. Larger samples and more data on conservation practices and farm finance in the Farm Production Expenditure Survey permitted publication of data by economic classes of farms in ten production regions. Commodity programs were subjected to extensive data analysis and review to identify sources of nonsampling error and improve basic sampling strategies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Bureau of Economic Analysis	21.0	22.4	21.8
Bureau of the Census:			
Current programs, total	77.7	85.5	88.0
Periodic programs, total	89.1	98.8	105.8
Demographic statistics	31.1	37.7	53.4
Intercensal demographic estimates	4.1	2.4	2.5
Decennial Census	27.0	35.2	50.9
Economic statistics	30.7	25.6	17.6
Geographic support	11.2	19.2	18.4
Data processing systems	16.2	16.4	16.5
International Trade Administration	2.6	2.6	2.8
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:			
Environmental information	72.8	79.4	77.3
National Marine Fisheries Service	8.9	9.7	6.2
Office of Business Analysis	0.0	2.5	2.5
United States Travel and Tourism Administration	0.7	1.3	0.0

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

The **Bureau of Economic Analysis** develops, prepares, and interprets the national income and product accounts of the United States, as well as the wealth accounts, input-output accounts, the balance of payments and associated foreign investment accounts, personal income and related economic series by geographic area, and measures relating to environmental change within the framework of the national economic accounts. The work on the national economic accounts is supplemented by the preparation and analysis of other measures of business activity, including surveys of investment outlays and plans of U.S. business, econometric models of the U.S. economy, and a system of leading, lagging, and coincident indicators. The 1985 increase is for improvements in international investment and trade in services data. The slight reduction in BEA funding for 1986 reflects the across-the-board deficit reduction program rather than any specific program change.

The **Bureau of the Census** collects, compiles, and publishes general-purpose statistics about the population and the economy. Its periodic programs include the decennial census of population and housing, intercensal estimates of population that are used to allocate Federal funds (including General Revenue Sharing funds), and the quinquennial economic censuses, census of governments, and census of agriculture. The budget for periodic programs also includes sample redesign, geographic support (preparation of maps and maintenance of geographic files required to conduct the censuses), and maintenance and improvement of data processing systems. The current programs of the Census Bureau include demographic surveys and reports, international programs, and the collection and publication of statistical data on construction, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, foreign trade, and State and local government finances and employment.

The 1986 increase in current programs reflects primarily an increment of $4.3 million to bring the Survey of Income and Program Participation (which started in 1983) to a fully operational level. The 1986 current-programs budget provides for the conversion of a portion of the Bureau's foreign demographic research and analysis and all of its international data base program to a reimbursable basis, includes additional funding for current service trade reports and foreign trade statistics, and provides for a reduction in funding for the Quarterly Financial Report. The periodic-programs budget includes second-year funding for the 1987 economic, governments, and agriculture censuses and provides for improvements in data processing capabilities and geographic support services. The increase in periodic programs in the 1986 budget also provides for continued planning, testing, and evaluation of methodologies for the 1990 census. A National Content Test and methodological census tests in two selected areas will be conducted in 1986.

The statistical activities of the **International Trade Administration** include investment and trade analysis and the development of data bases to support such analysis. ITA provides data base support for the annual US Industrial Outlook and maintains a textile and apparel program that monitors bilateral agreements and imports of textiles and apparel from uncontrolled countries. The textile import monitoring program accounts for most of ITA's 1986 statistical budget increase.

The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** operates a collection network and repository for global as well as national environmental data. In addition to data collected directly by NOAA, the environmental data base incorporates information provided as by-products from other organizations and programs. Operational 1986 funding for LANDSAT is maintained at the 1985 level. With the pullout of the Department of Agriculture in 1985, Federal data use has declined significantly. Most LANDSAT users are now in the private sector (e.g., identification of large-scale geologic structures for oil and gas exploration). NOAA continues to lead and coordinate the National Climate Program, which relies on a variety of programs (and funding decisions) in other agencies.

The **National Marine Fisheries Service**, a unit of NOAA, collects and publishes statistical data on recreational fisheries, as well as commercial data on fish production, imports, prices, and the activities of foreign fleets in U.S. offshore fisheries. NMFS distributes weekly market news on a subscription basis. NMFS statistics have been a significant factor in recent international disputes over fishing rights.

The **Office of Business Analysis** collects data to analyze the individual and cross-industry effects of macroeconomic developments and trends, proposed and current policies, and unique events such as supply interruptions, strikes, and natural disasters. OBA was created in 1984 in a departmental reorganization that eliminated the former Bureau of Industrial Economics and transferred certain of its staff and functions to ITA and OBA. Functions transferred to OBA include the estimation of industrial production and investment requirements for mobilization purposes.

United States Travel and Tourism Administration collects, analyzes, and distributes international travel data that serve marketing and planning purposes in the public and private sectors. Major programs include surveys of foreign visitor arrivals, Mexican border crossings, and visitor spending, the last a survey administered on international air flights. The 1986 budget request reflects a phase-out of programs and the closing of offices by September 30, 1986.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in million of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Corps of Engineers	3.1	3.3	3.2
Defense Manpower Data Center	2.4	2.7	2.9

The **Corps of Engineers** collects and publishes statistical data on waterborne commerce and vessel operations in waterways, ports, and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands. The Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center publishes an annual report listing and describing all U.S. vessels engaged in commerce, including the principal commodities carried and waterways used. It also publishes foreign import and export data.

The **Defense Manpower Data Center** maintains an inventory of automated records on the manpower and personnel resources of the Department of Defense and uses this data base to produce a large number and variety of analyses and reports for the defense community. DMDC also conducts and contracts for surveys of defense manpower to support policymaking and program operation.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
National Center for Education Statistics 1/	14.1	14.3	14.2
Program	8.7	8.7	8.7
Salaries and Expenses	5.4	5.6	5.5
National Institute of Education	4.1	5.5	4.0
Office for Civil Rights	1.9	0.5	0.7

1/ Figures shown in previous reports did not include salaries and expenses. NCES receives program and salaries and expenses under separate appropriations.

The **National Center for Education Statistics** collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics on the condition of education in the United States through national surveys of public and private educational institutions at all levels. NCES also compiles international data for comparative studies, conducts special studies and surveys in response to congressional mandates, and provides assistance to State and local education agencies in improving and automating their statistical activities. During 1986, NCES will continue through its Common Core of Data Survey System to collect basic statistics on enrollments, completions, staff, and finances in public schools. A second public-school sample survey will provide data addressing the issues of teacher quality, time-on-task, and in-service training. Planning will begin on the design of a new longitudinal study, one cohort of which will be the sophomore high school class of 1988. Funding for 1986 also provides for the implementation of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) that will collect data using consistent definitions on enrollments, degrees awarded, staff, and finances. The 1986 budget request includes funding for completing a new vocational education data reporting and accounting system.

The **National Institute of Education** is responsible for the congressionally-mandated National Assessment of Educational Progress. The purpose of this survey, which is conducted by the Educational Testing Service under a grant, is to assess periodically the educational progress of students age 9/grade 4, age 13/grade 8, and age 17/grade 11 in subject areas that are normally taught in school. In 1985, young adults ages 21-25 are also being assessed, the reason for the increase in NIE's statistical budget that year. During 1986, a common set of materials will be available to States for assessing student achievement in reading, mathematics, science, and computer science. This will facilitate comparisons between the States using these materials as well as comparisons with the national sample.

The **Office for Civil Rights** collects a variety of data on students and educational institutions to monitor and support compliance with civil rights laws and policies. Fluctuations in funding levels are the result of biennial and one-time surveys. The Fall Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Survey, a biennial survey, will be conducted in 1986.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Biological and Environmental Research Program	17.7	17.5	17.4
Energy Information Administration	55.6	60.7	58.9
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	4.2	4.7	4.7
Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	0.4	0.4	0.4
Uranium Resource Assessment	4.2	0.1	0.0

The **Department of Energy's Biological and Environmental Research** program will continue its epidemiological studies of radiation and hazardous energy materials and maintain its $10 million contribution to the National Academy of Sciences for studies conducted under the auspices of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation.

The **Energy Information Administration** continues to rationalize its programs for collecting and analyzing data on sources of supply, distribution, and consumption of energy resources. EIA has sought some congressional relief from detailed statistical specifications written into existing law so as to exercise more professional judgment in such decisions as the frequency of specific data collections and reports. Lacking this relief, EIA has commenced an aggressive program of reimbursable work to enrich and balance its overall statistical program within existing resources. This approach also assures a higher degree of responsiveness to program needs of the Department of Energy and other agencies. The 1986 budget proposes a further shift toward reimbursable funding to meet overall resource needs. The 1986 budget also includes some funds to be available until expended. These funds will facilitate continuing quality improvement efforts and stabilize programs with periodic resource demands.

Since 1984 the **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission** has been the primary source for funds reimbursed to EIA. The reimbursement budgeted for 1986 will fund all regulatory data activities performed by EIA for the Commission. Prior to 1984, funds for technical support of FERC were appropriated directly to EIA.

The **Office of Environment, Safety, and Health** will implement additional modules of its computerized Safety Performance Measurement System, specifically the Radiation Exposure Module and a new module for hazardous workplace materials. ESH will also continue its analyses of energy and air pollution, contributing to government-wide efforts on the acid rain phenomenon.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	8.4	9.4	10.4
Centers for Disease Control	2.5	2.6	2.8
Health Care Financing Administration	0.3	0.5	0.4
Health Resources and Services Administration:			
Bureau of Health Professions	3.0	1.7	0.0
Indian Health Service	2.1	2.2	2.3
National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment	17.6	16.5	16.2
National Center for Health Statistics	46.0	42.7	48.0
National Institutes of Health:			
National Cancer Institute	40.1	42.4	50.5
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3.4	4.9	5.1
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	3.8	4.0	4.1
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1.6	1.9	2.0
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	9.2	13.6	14.3
Other NIH	2.3	2.8	3.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	15.5	17.3	15.4
Office of Human Development Services	4.5	4.2	3.0
Social Security Administration	8.7	8.9	9.7

The **Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration** conducts surveys and epidemiological studies and publishes data on alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health. It has a national reporting program on the mental health service delivery system and its Drug Abuse Warning Network collects information from emergency rooms and medical examiners. In 1985, a survey of the incidence and

prevalence of drug use in the general population will be conducted, with a special sampling of the black and Hispanic populations. The increase in 1986 funding is for a national household survey of drug abuse, an inventory of mental health organizations, and other periodic surveys.

The **Centers for Disease Control** operate the National Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Reporting System, a system for identifying and analyzing geographic and temporal trends of reported disease incidence that provides information to Federal, state and local, and international health officials. The CDC also maintain a data base to monitor the delivery of federally-supported disease prevention and control services (venereal disease, tuberculosis, childhood immunization), a statistical system for the coal mine medical examination program (used to assess the current coal dust standard), and an occupational injury surveillance system that monitors injuries at a sample of 66 hospital emergency rooms. The CDC are currently carrying out a study of the health of Vietnam veterans to determine the possible adverse health effects of exposure to the herbicide Agent Orange. The CDC will receive reimbursements from the Veterans Administration of $46 million in 1985 and $3.8 million in 1986 for this study.

The **Health Care Financing Administration** manages the statistical and data functions for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This includes the development and maintenance of information systems containing data that are the by-product of the administration of these programs and that are used to evaluate them.

The **Bureau of Health Professions** in the Health Resources and Services Administration maintains the Health Professions Analytical Studies and Reports program that provides information on the supply, distribution, and employment of health professionals. No funding is being requested in 1986 for health professions data analysis, part of a phase-out of the Bureau of Health Professions.

The **Indian Health Service** in the Health Resources and Services Administration collects, tabulates, and analyzes morbidity and mortality data and conducts experimental and clinical studies on the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The **National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment** conducts and supports research, evaluation, and demonstration projects to gain information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of health care services. These include collections of data on health care expenditures and health insurance coverage patterns and assessments of the cost-effectiveness of health care technology. During 1986, NCHSR/HCTA will award a data collection contract to provide basic data for the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey. Also planned for 1986 are studies of preventive medicine, primary care, and the cost and use patterns of hospital care. NCHSR/NCTA disseminates the results of its health services research to State and local health officials.

The **National Center for Health Statistics** collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics on the health status of the population, the impact of illness and disability on the economy; environmental and other health hazards; health manpower and facilities; use, cost and financing of health care services; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events--births, deaths, marriages and divorces. NCHS's 1986 budget contains a $673,000 increment to permit it to maintain the percentage of Federal support of vital statistics data collection at approximately the current rate and to acquire perinatal linked birth and death records from all States. The latter will provide data to investigate the correlates of prenatal and premature infant death. The 1986 budget request also contains an increase of $1.2 million to fund the Center's share of the National Medical Expenditure Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Survey of Family Growth; $4.4 million to support planning and development costs for the next cycle of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), scheduled to begin in 1988; and an increase of $510,000 for the National Nursing Home Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Master Facility Inventory.

The statistical activities of the **National Institutes of Health**, conducted primarily in the Biometry and Epidemiology Branches or equivalent organizational units of the several Institutes, are part of NIH's biomedical research. These branches maintain coordinated research programs on the origins and occurrence of diseases; serve as focal points for clinical trials relating to the prevention or treatment of diseases; and provide a central resource for statistical consultation by researchers.

As in 1985, the National Cancer Institute's 1986 budget will support improvements in the collection and analysis of cancer incidence, mortality, and survival data; provide funds to monitor the risk of new cancers resulting from drug therapy; and allow expansion of occupational studies and studies of low-level radiation, nutritional factors, and general environmental pollutants.

The funding for statistical activities in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides for the Community Cardiovascular Surveillance System that monitors trends and treatment of cardiovascular disease, the preparation of statistical tables and data tapes from the National Death Index program, and statistical support for clinical trials.

The increase in the statistical budget for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke will be used primarily to support the use of mathematical statistics and computer science in the design, analysis, and interpretation of experimental and observational investigations and surveys of neurological and communicative disorders.

The statistical budget of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development supports its research program and clinical trials on the causes, incidence, and prevalence of diseases associated with pregnancy and childhood, as well as related research on statistical methodology and computer applications.

The increment over 1984 in the 1985 and 1986 statistical budgets of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences will be used to improve the computer hardware and software that support field studies and research on human disease attributable to environmental pollutants.

The "other NIH" budget is for statistical activities of the National Institute of Dental Research, National Eye Institute, National Institute on Aging, and the Office of the Director.

The **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation** funds studies and data collections by other agencies and private contractors to support its program planning and evaluation functions in the areas of income maintenance and health care. Changes in funding reflect the start-up and completion of these projects. During 1986, planning for a full interview follow-up of the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances will begin, and support will continue for research on poverty and health insurance.

The **Office of Human Development Services** administers human service programs for the elderly, children and youth, Native Americans, persons with developmental disabilities, and public assistance recipients. Its budget for statistical activities supports data collections, reporting systems, and one-time studies to gather data for program development, administration, and evaluation.

The **Social Security Administration** tabulates and publishes data from its administrative records on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiaries. SSA also conducts studies to assess the impact of program changes. SSA performs actuarial and demographic research on social insurance and related programs, studies program financing, evaluates the operations of these programs, and develops benefit estimates for them. The increase in the 1986 statistical budget will be used for studies of alternative ways to reduce welfare dependency and promote self-support through employment.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Housing	1.2	1.2	1.2
Office of Policy Development and Research	9.6	11.2	11.0

The **Housing** unit maintains and analyzes statistical data on HUD's housing programs, including data on property improvement loans, housing insured or rehabilitated under HUD mortgage insurance programs, housing included in the inventory of HUD-held mortgages and HUD-owned properties, and housing assisted under various subsidy programs.

The **Office of Policy Development and Research's** statistical budget provides for the collection and analysis of housing data in the American Housing Survey, mortgage lending surveys, and surveys of the housing and rental markets. The office publishes regular comprehensive information on the volume, characteristics, and price of new housing, the availability and cost of financing, and the status of the current housing stock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Bureau of Mines	28.6	29.4	27.0
Geological Survey	105.7	106.2	107.8
Minerals Management Service	2.7	2.7	2.7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	3.6	5.7	8.4

The **Bureau of Mines** collects, interprets, and disseminates worldwide information on the production, consumption, and availability of nonfuel minerals. The Bureau maintains information on the production and consumption of approximately 100 mineral commodities and on the minerals and related industries of

about 160 countries, and it conducts studies of worldwide supply and demand for nonfuel minerals. Its programs also include assessments of mineral resources on public lands carried out jointly with the Geological Survey. The Minerals Availability and Mineral Investigations program elements will absorb approximately 50 percent of the 1986 decrease in funding for the bureau's statistical activities.

The **Geological Survey** performs water resource investigations, assesses mineral resources, and through its mapping programs provides tools for integrating earth sciences data and other information. Its programs are a mixture of continuing baseline programs, multiyear developmental projects focused on current policy issues, and long-term development projects to improve core programs and services. Within the budget base, funding has been provided for improvements in instrumentation and data management technology to enhance both data collection and access. Other reprogramming reflects shifts in priorities away from research linked to energy and mineral development toward improved measures of the broad natural resource base and environmental quality. The National Mapping program will continue to support the needs of the general public and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Interior through its mineral land, land use, and land cover mapping programs, while substantially increasing efforts in digital cartography.

The **Minerals Management Service** has assumed responsibility for the data series on outer continental shelf mineral reserves and production formerly maintained by the Geological Survey. These series complement data produced by the Geological Survey, the Energy Information Administration, and the Bureau of Mines.

The **United States Fish and Wildlife Service** is charged with the conservation of fish and wildlife, the preservation of their habitats, and the protection of threatened and endangered species. Its statistical activities include annual surveys of waterfowl populations, dove and woodcock populations, and waterfowl harvests. It conducts bird-banding surveys to estimate the distribution, mortality, and survival of game and nongame migratory species. FWS monitors environmental contamination trends by analyzing contaminant residue levels in birds and fish. The 1984 to 1986 funding increase for FWS statistical activities is primarily to cover the 1985 Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, to be conducted on a reimbursable basis by the Bureau of the Census.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Bureau of Justice Statistics	18.6	19.4	19.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.8	0.9	0.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3.3	3.4	3.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1.6	1.7	1.7

The **Bureau of Justice Statistics** is mandated by Congress to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate statistical information on crime, victims of crime, criminal offenders, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS also provides financial and technical assistance to state analysis centers to gather, analyze, and publish information on crime and the criminal justice system. BJS's most important statistical program is the National Crime Survey, which produces annual national estimates of the amount of crime against persons and households; victimization rates; the ,characteristics of victims, criminal events, and offenders; and the reporting of crime to the police. The survey provides data for a number of special analyses on topics such as family violence, the economic cost of crime, crime and the elderly, and crime among youth. BJS maintains an ongoing analytical capability to provide policymakers and the public with timely and accurate data on crime and the administration of justice in the United States. A major analytical effort in 1985 will be the preparation of a second edition of the Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, which is scheduled to be published in 1986.

The **Drug Enforcement Administration** compiles statistics on the drug enforcement program that are the basis for published reports on the Nation's drug abuse problem and that are used within the Department of Justice for program planning and evaluation.

The **Federal Bureau of Investigation** operates the Uniform Crime Reports program through which statistics on crimes reported to the police are compiled monthly by over 15,000 local law enforcement agencies and transmitted to the FBI.

The **Immigration and Naturalization Service** compiles statistics on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors, naturalizations, and apprehensions and expulsions of illegal aliens. With the heightened interest in immigration issues in the past several

years and the accompanying demand for more accurate and timely statistical data, INS has been converting its statistical operations from manual to automated systems, with a concomitant shift from a predominantly clerical to a professional staff. A National Academy of Sciences Panel on Immigration Statistics, whose work INS had funded in its FY 1982 budget, is expected to issue a report by mid-1985.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Bureau of Labor Statistics	156.7	169.2	184.6
Employment Standards Administration	2.9	3.1	3.1
Employment and Training Administration	16.4	14.3	17.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2.8	2.7	2.9
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	16.2	19.8	17.9

The **Bureau of Labor Statistics** collects, analyzes, and publishes national and various subnational statistics on employment and unemployment, wages, and employment hours and earnings. It is responsible for developing and publishing indexes of consumer and producer prices, including the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Indexes, Export and Import Price Indexes, and measures of productivity. BLS also publishes projections of the long-term occupational outlook in the United States. Most of its data come from voluntary responses to surveys of businesses or households conducted by BLS staff, by the Bureau of the Census (on a contract basis), or in conjunction with cooperating States.

The apparent growth in BLS obligations reflects a departmental decision to centralize trust fund resources in the BLS for four national labor market statistical programs--Current Employment Statistics (CES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and Insured Employment and Wages. Beginning in 1985, the Bureau's budget includes $20.4 million transferred from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to support state operations for the CES, LAUS, and OES programs. (A comparable amount is included in the 1984 actual figure for consistency.) These resources previously flowed through the Employment and Training Administration's State Unemployment Insurance and Employment

Service Operations Account to the States. In addition, the 1986 estimate includes a one-time program increase of $1.4 million to complete the verification of the assignment of Standard Industrial Classification codes to each establishment in the program. Beginning in 1986, the BLS budget includes an additional transfer of $13.7 million from the Unemployment Trust Fund for State operation of the Insured Employment and Wages program. These transfers accomplish the Departmental objective of centralizing managerial control of these four programs in the BLS. Although several BLS activity categories will have reduced funding in 1986, the Consumer Price Index revision, which began in 1984, will receive $3.3 million in additional resources, for a total of $13 million in 1986.

The **Employment Standards Administration** allocates over three-fourths of its statistical budget to reimburse BLS for studies of wages in selected areas and industries to be used in wage determinations under the Service Contract Act. The balance of funds supports in-house and contract activities related to gathering construction wage data for wage determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The **Employment and Training Administration** responsibilities relate to employment services, job training, and unemployment insurance. Employment and training program data, including trainee characteristics and employment status from the ETA financial control and management system, account for more than 75 percent of ETA's 1986 statistical program activities. The remaining funds support the labor market information activities of the Job Training Partnership Act program.

The **Mine Safety and Health Administration** collects mining injury and accident data for use in assessing the hazards faced by the mining labor force.

The **Occupational Safety and Health Administration** supports several data collection and dissemination programs administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These include the annual employer survey of work-related injuries and illness. During 1985, BLS will conduct a study of the accuracy and quality of occupational safety and health statistics, with particular emphasis on worksite recordkeeping. In addition, BLS and OSHA will investigate establishing a panel of outside experts to review statistical issues in the measurement of occupational illness. OSHA's new Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) will become fully operational in 1985. This system allows state agencies and regional offices to use microcomputers to input information directly to the OSHA computer system. This system is expected to reduce errors in data transmission that occurred under the previous manual system and to enable the agency to assess immediately the effects of program changes. OSHA's obligations for statistical programs and activities include $4.6 million in 1986 to be transferred to BLS to support the collection of information on compliance with OSHA regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Agency for International Development	17.3	8.4	9.8

The **Agency for International Development** provides assistance to governments of developing countries in gathering reliable statistical information with which to plan and evaluate population programs. To date, more than 70 fertility and family planning surveys have been completed in developing countries with AID assistance. AID's budget for 1984 included a special $9 million contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to support various population data collection activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Federal Highway Administration	6.8	8.3	8.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	17.8	16.8	17.6
Office of the Secretary	1.4	1.0	1.0
Research and Special Programs Administration	.2	0.9	1.7
Urban Mass Transportation Administration	1.3	1.3	1.3

The **Federal Highway Administration's** statistical mission is to collect, analyze, summarize, and disseminate information on the use of the Nation's highway systems. The programs include data collections on the nature and extent of personal travel, truck activity and commodity flows, and motor carrier accidents. Part of the FHwA's statistical budget consists of Federal funds apportioned to States and used for data collection and analysis.

The statistical programs of the **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration** support motor vehicle and highway safety activities. They provide the foundation for establishing highway safety programs and standards, motor vehicle regulatory programs, and highway safety grants. The 1986 funding level will maintain the data collection and analysis programs. These programs include the Fatal Accident Reporting System and the National Accident Sampling System.

The **Office of the Secretary** supports the programs of other agencies in the Department.

The **Research and Special Programs Administration** collects economic data on air carrier operations in both domestic and foreign air transport for use in planning and maintaining the national air transportation system. These collection efforts were formerly handled by the Civil Aeronautics Board. With the deregulation of the airline industry, RSPA is continuing to streamline the data collection effort. RSPA also plans and coordinates statistical activities that involve two or more operating elements of DOT and publishes national and international transportation statistics.

The **Urban Mass Transportation Administration** accumulates mass transportation financial and operating information by uniform categories and a uniform system of accounts and records. These data are used to apportion formula funds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Internal Revenue Service			
Statistics of Income Division	17.7	19.2	14.6
Research Division	7.7	15.6	14.1
U.S. Customs Service	4.6	4.7	4.9

The **Statistics of Income Division** of the Internal Revenue Service produces annual financial and tax data from the principal individual and corporate tax returns and more detailed data on a periodic basis from supplemental schedules and other tax returns. Resources required for these programs in 1986 have been reduced somewhat due to productivity gains. The proposed funding level contemplates further productivity gains and potential restructuring of the financing for those statistical programs based on tax data that serve the missions of other agencies.

Reimbursements for these statistical services should provide adequately for data processing capacity, research, and quality assurance activities and fully recognize the unique data management responsibilities of IRS under the Tax Code. If such reimbursement is not provided, IRS is prepared to scale down the level of statistical services to client agencies and to defer investments in statistical processing capacity. Any such changes, however, will only affect discretionary projects and programs--IRS will continue to discharge existing statutory responsibilities.

The **Research Division** of IRS designs and conducts survey research, provides technical support for surveys sponsored by other IRS units, prescribes statistical standards to be used throughout IRS, and applies mathematical and statistical methods (e.g., quantitative modeling and discriminant function analysis) to problems of tax administration. The work of the division is organized into six main functions: computer-based compliance research, statistical methods and support, resource models and special studies, taxpayer compliance measurement, compliance estimates, and projection and forecasting. In addition to in-house work, the division funds and monitors approximately fifty projects using private sector research and analysis firms, and promotes privately funded research into voluntary compliance and other tax issues. Current research initiatives focus on improving IRS productivity and resource allocation, reducing compliance burden, and investigating the nature of voluntary compliance. The current responsibilities of the Research Division and the Statistics of Income Division were determined in a realignment of IRS statistical functions that began in 1982. Prior to that time many research activities were included in the budget of the Statistics Division. Beginning in 1985, dedicated field resources are directly budgeted for the research function. Prior to this initiative, field data collection and analysis in support of research projects diverted resources from normal IRS field operations. The change reflects the increased priority IRS is giving to research on the tax gap, voluntary compliance, burden reduction, and innovative methods.

The Customs Service's statistical activities are concentrated in its Office of Commercial Operations where import specialists verify trade and tariff data. Customs then transmits the verified data to the Bureau of the Census for tabulation, analysis, and dissemination.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Obligations for statistical programs and activities

(in millions of dollars)

agency	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Civil Aeronautics Board	3.5	0.9	0.0
Consumer Product Safety Commission	4.9	5.0	5.2
Environmental Protection Agency 1/	24.2	26.5	32.5
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	1.5	1.4	1.4
Federal Emergency Management Agency	10.7	11.5	16.5
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	1.9	1.8	1.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	25.6	18.0	11.8
National Science Foundation:			
Science Resources Studies	4.2	4.3	4.0
National Climate Program	37.3	40.4	40.4
Small Business Administration	1.0	1.5	1.4
Veterans Administration	19.7	20.7	22.2

1/ Amounts do not include approximately $35 million provided to States for support of air quality monitoring in air quality program grants.

The statistical programs of the **Civil Aeronautics Board** were transferred to the Department of Transportation when the CAB went out of existence on January 1, 1985. DOT continues to collect and disseminate data on the economic condition of airlines, the origin and destination of passengers, and the maintenance and replacement of airplanes.

The **Consumer Product Safety Commission** conducts data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities on consumer product-related hazards and potential hazards. As part of its statistical programs, CPSC maintains the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, which provides national consumer product-related injury statistics based on the reporting of a sample of hospital emergency rooms. Beginning in 1985, the NEISS sample will be reduced from 72 to 66 hospitals to free resources to enable the agency to collect hazard data not frequently collected through the current system.

The **Environmental Protection Agency** engages in extensive data collection and analysis to improve understanding of environmental phenomena, to improve the design and management of environmental programs, and to inform policymakers and the public of environmental conditions, trends, and prospects. Air monitoring programs have been stable since the standardization of the

Federal-State networks in the late 1970's. Water data funds will generally decline with completion of the National Fisheries Survey and further winding down of effluent guidelines research, but new drinking water data systems and new studies of toxic pollutants will be funded. A substantial increase in impact analysis will support new solid waste regulatory options. Steadily increasing funds for toxics research have produced very sophisticated survey designs such as the Leaking Underground Storage Tank survey. Pesticide programs are making comprehensive use of the National Pesticide Hazard Assessment Program which taps the expertise of nine universities throughout the United States. The Office of Research and Development will give high priority to work on risk assessment guidelines, while acid deposition (acid rain) research will be expanded and consolidated in a single office. Statistical activities in support of this research will increase from less than $2 million in 1984 to nearly $9 million in 1986. These estimates include about half of the resources earmarked for survey work in aquatic, terrestrial and direct/delayed response of water bodies. Much of the work will be performed by the Forest Service, the Department of Energy's National Laboratories, and private researchers funded through interagency reimbursement and grants. EPA's Statistical Policy unit has produced a two-volume Survey Management Handbook with particular emphasis on the procurement and monitoring of statistical services and continues its innovative program to coordinate and improve statistical work throughout the Agency.

The **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** requires periodic reports from public and private employers and labor organizations indicating the composition of their workforces by sex and by race and ethnic categories. The data derived from these reports are used to carry out its enforcement activities under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency** develops and maintains a variety of resource, economic, and other data bases needed to study the impact of disasters and provide disaster relief assistance.

The **Federal Home Loan Bank Board**'s statistical program serves the agency's policy and supervisory functions. FHLBB collects, analyzes, and publishes data on the activity and condition of savings and loan associations, as well as monthly data on interest rates and other characteristics of conventional single-family home mortgages. In 1985, the Board plans to provide additional information on adjustable rate home loans, which currently comprise about two-thirds of the home mortgage market.

The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** contributes to the National Climate Program by developing a space capability for global observations of climate parameters. It is the lead agency for solar and earth radiation projects. Funds required for development of hardware and instrumentation will continue to decline as these tasks near completion. Research, data

collection, and analysis to maintain and refine observational systems will continue. These ongoing tasks include aerosol and radiation observations, model building to improve the interpretation and use of remotely sensed data, and the linkage of data acquired by different instrumentation into data sets suitable for particular research objectives.

The **National Science Foundation** through its Division of Science Resources Studies provides a clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on the availability of scientific and technical manpower in the United States. NSF also supports the National Climate Program through a program of grants that permit nongovernment researchers to collect additional climate-related data and to participate in the analysis of data collected by Federal agencies. Elements of this research are coordinated with specific NCP initiatives such as the Department of Energy's studies of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the oceans.

The **Small Business Administration** maintains a small-business data base consisting of a Master Establishment List, a United States Establishment and Enterprise Microdata File, and a Financial Statement File. SBA obtains elements of the data base from private sources and uses it for various types of small business analysis. The 1986 budget proposes to abolish the SBA, with certain of its activities and related support functions, including its statistical activities, to be transferred to the Department of Commerce.

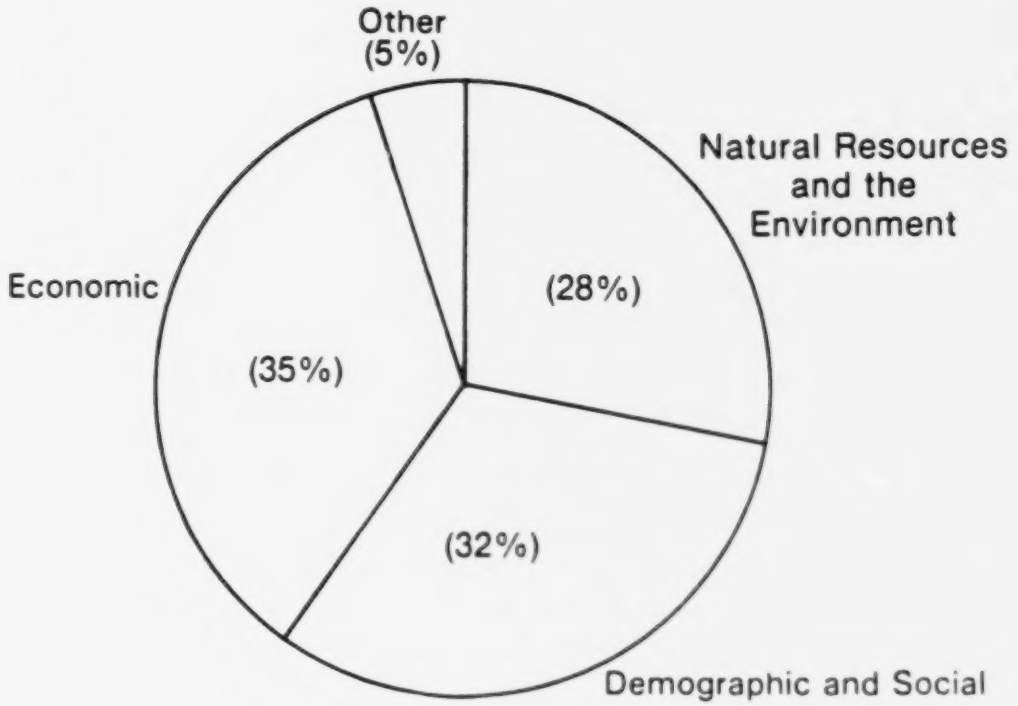
The largest portion of the **Veterans Administration's** statistical activities are carried out by its Department of Medicine and Surgery and involve the compilation and analysis of data from VA hospital files to study various aspects of patient illness and treatment. VA also compiles and analyzes data from other record systems on an ongoing basis to provide the agency with information for program evaluation and policy formulation, and it sponsors surveys to estimate and project the characteristics of the veteran population. A VA-sponsored study of Vietnam veterans to determine possible effects of exposure to Agent Orange, for which VA is reimbursing the Centers for Disease Control $46 million in 1985 and $3.8 million in 1986, is not reported in the VA statistical budget.

II

DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR SUBJECT-MATTER AREAS OF FEDERAL STATISTICS

Total estimated Federal obligations for statistical programs and activities in fiscal years 1982-86 are shown in Table 1. These totals include the agency obligations reported in the preceding section as well as some additional National Climate Program activities that are separately summarized and reported to the

Figure 1
Approximate Share of Federal Statistical Spending by Subject Matter



Note: Chart is based on 1986 estimated obligations, except that: (1) demographic and social statistics include, instead of 1986 Decennial Census funding, the average annual funding in constant dollars for 1977-1986; (2) statistics on the economy include, instead of 1986 funding for the economic censuses and the census of agriculture, the average funding level in constant dollars for 1982-1986; and (3) statistics on natural resources and the environment include a (conservative) estimate of $35 million for the amount of EPA grants not included in reported obligations for 1986. Constant dollar figures were derived using the deflators described in the notes to Table 10.

Office of Management and Budget by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as provided in the National Climate Program Act of 1978. The figures are comparable for the years covered (figures reported on a comparable basis do not go back before 1982) but are subject to the limitations described at the beginning of the previous section.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR STATISTICS, 1982-1986

Obligations
(in million of dollars)

	1982 actual	1983 actual	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
TOTAL	1,297.0	1,319.0	1,392.1	1,449.9	1,479.8
Census periodic programs	87.9	96.1	89.1	98.8	105.8
Total excluding Census periodic programs	1,209.1	1,222.9	1,303.0	1,351.1	1,374.0

This section summarizes major developments in three broad subject-matter groupings: statistics on natural resources and the environment, statistics on the economy, and demographic and social statistics. The notes to Tables 2, 3, and 4 indicate what is included in each category. Figure 1 shows the approximate division of the Federal statistical budget by subject area.

Statistics on Natural Resources and Environment

Substantial changes are occurring in statistical programs that collect and analyze natural resource and environmental data. The shifts in expenditures reflect a number of significant factors and trends. Resource-oriented energy programs (Uranium Resource Assessment and Geological Survey studies related to resource development) have been closed out, while environment-oriented research (acid rain) is expanding rapidly. The National Climate Program has reached its full scope and leveled off. Finally, a reevaluation of the Federal role in conservation will affect the priorities for natural resource data.

There will be a net increase in funds for water information and analyses. This reflects full funding of the Federal share of large matching fund programs supported by States and localities. Activities in the Soil Conservation Service's soil mapping program, which is financed primarily from Federal funds, will be scaled down (stretched out). This 1986 reduction is offset in

TABLE 2

STATISTICS ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT, 1982-86

Obligations
(in millions of dollars)

	1982 actual	1983 actual	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Natural resources and environment, total	388.5	395.3	397.5	405.9	404.1
Natural resources, total	199.7	212.4	213.7	227.0	220.8
General natural resources	36.2	52.5	52.8	68.9	63.6
Water resources	78.2	81.5	87.6	87.5	90.6
Energy & mineral resources	25.8	22.2	15.8	9.7	6.6
Soil, forest, fish, wildlife	59.5	56.2	57.5	60.9	60.0
Environment, total	188.8	182.9	183.8	178.9	183.3
General environment	47.6	43.9	40.4	42.8	46.6
National Climate Program	141.2	139.0	143.4	136.1	136.7

General natural resource statistics: the multi-resource inventories of the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service, direct LANDSAT funding, Geological Survey mapping, and Economic Research Service studies of production resources.

Water resources: the Geological Survey's National Water Data System.

Energy and mineral resources: Geological Survey's energy hydrology and mineral studies, the Minerals Management Service statistical program, and the Uranium Resource Assessment, Department of Energy, for 1982-1985. Excludes about $15 million of comparable activity in the Bureau of Mines and the Energy Information Administration—these agencies are covered in Statistics on the Economy.

Soil, forest, fish and wildlife: includes soil surveys, other forest statistics, and the statistical program of the United States Fish & Wildlife Service.

General environment statistics: programs of the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Environmental Data and Information Service (except for National Climate Program support).

National Climate Program: includes all NCP activities (overlapping activities have been excluded from other categories).

the table by the funds allocated to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the periodic survey of hunting and fishing.

Crosscutting natural resource activities will show a net decline due to changing priorities in conservation programs. The Forest Service resource inventory, which is carried out in cooperation with the States, will continue unchanged, while the 1987 cycle of the federally financed Soil Conservation Service inventory has been cancelled. Broad research in resource economics performed by the Economic Research Service will continue, but specific analysis of Federal soil conservation programs and policies will be closed out. Withdrawal of USDA support for operations of the LANDSAT remote sensing program will be largely offset by a 1985 increase in NOAA core funding and level funding for 1986. This increase is shown in Table 2, but the offsetting savings show up in Table 3, on economic statistics.

The use of both traditional and digital cartography to integrate economic, demographic, and natural resource information continues to grow. Pilot projects involving the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the State of Alaska will link land record systems with a variety of mineral resource data. NOAA is using digital land use and land cover data for analysis of nonpoint source coastal pollutants and has requested West Coast data to complement current work on the East Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Sixteen States now participate in jointly funded land-use and land-cover mapping projects, and additional proposals are being evaluated.

With the exception of hardware development and information services, all elements of the National Climate Program have reached their long-term level during the period 1984-1986. NASA expenditures for development of remote sensing instruments and vehicles will continue to decline as additional projects are completed. All of the planned hardware will be operational by 1989. NASA will continue its efforts to cross-calibrate different sensing systems and to refine the interpretation of remote-sensed data. The Department of Agriculture's contribution to the National Climate Program will decline slightly due to cuts in snow pack data collection. EPA will coordinate a new program with the National Climate Program--the objective will be to measure and assess the effect of sea level rise on coastal ground water supplies. The Department of Defense will take the lead in making climate information management systems more responsive to the needs of the user community.

The environmental data system maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been fairly stable in recent years--savings have been achieved through financing reforms (user charges). The resource demands of mature EPA programs (e.g., air monitoring and effluent guidelines) have stabilized or decreased, but research has grown rapidly in new areas. The new initiatives reflect strong policy concerns about toxic substances and energy-related pollution. As EPA analysis has progressed from

TABLE 3

STATISTICS ON THE ECONOMY, 1982-86

Obligations
(in millions of dollars)

	1982 actual	1983 actual	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Statistics on the economy, total	502.3	514.7	526.2	557.7	548.2
Economic censuses and the census of agriculture	21.0	45.0	28.8	24.6	16.6
General economic statistics, current	222.1	231.0	243.0	261.7	276.4
Statistics on agriculture, current	99.4	100.3	108.0	105.5	104.2
Statistics on energy and minerals	105.4	84.2	88.5	94.8	90.6
Statistics on income	16.4	14.7	25.4	34.8	28.7
Statistics on transportation	15.7	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.7
Other economic statistics	22.3	22.7	16.1	20.7	16.0

General economic statistics, current: the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the labor force statistics activities financed from the Employment and Training Administration's state unemployment insurance and employment services operations (1982-1984); the Census Bureau's current business statistics, construction statistics, manufacturing statistics, general economic statistics, foreign trade statistics, and housing statistics programs; the Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the statistical activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Statistics on agriculture, current: the Statistical Reporting Service, the Economic Research Service's domestic agriculture and international trade activities, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Census Bureau's current agricultural statistics.

Statistics on energy and minerals: the Energy Information Administration, including EIA statistical activities reimbursed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Bureau of Mines.

Statistics on income: the Statistics of Income Division and the Research Division (1984-1986) of the Internal Revenue Service.

Statistics on transportation: the statistical activities of the Department of Transportation, excluding the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; the Army Corps of Engineer's waterborne commerce program; and the statistical activities of the Civil Aeronautics Board (1982-1985).

Other economic statistics: the statistical activities of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Employment Standards Administration, the International Trade Administration, the Office of Business Analysis (1985-1986), the Small Business Administration, the Bureau of Industrial Economics (1982-1983), and the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (1984-1985).

worst-case scenarios toward more complete and precise evaluations of environmental data, both the quantity and quality of statistical activities have increased. The steady growth of toxics programs and the more rapid expansion of acid rain research have produced both organizational adjustments and a greater allocation of resources for high-quality statistical support.

Statistics on the Economy

The generally increasing resources devoted to statistics on the economy from 1982 to 1986 reflect the ebb and flow of the seven component categories shown in Table 3, with three increasing, one essentially level, and three decreasing, the increases more than compensating for the decreases. The decrease for the quinquennial economic censuses and the census of agriculture reflects the fact that both are in the trough year of their five-year cycles in 1986.

Within the current general economic statistics category, the 1986 Bureau of Labor Statistics budget includes a 35 percent program increase over 1985 for the periodic Consumer Price Index revision, which is scheduled for completion in 1988, and a one-time increase of $1.4 million to complete work to verify the accuracy of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code assignments in 15 States. The latter activity will assure that all States have reviewed and corrected the industrial classification of establishments by the end of 1986. This will permit the BLS to maintain the accuracy of SIC code assignments to the establishments covered by the unemployment insurance program. The Bureau uses this establishment list as a universe from which to select samples for its establishment-based surveys. The substantial rise in current general economic statistics should be carefully interpreted, since the transfer to BLS control of trust funds formerly allocated to the Employment and Training Administration accounts for the overwhelming portion of the increase. These transfers will afford the BLS more direct control of how the States use these funds in their cooperative programs to develop general labor force statistics. However, it would be a mistake to consider the entire increase as new resources devoted to general economic statistics, because the States used them in a similar manner when ETA controlled them.

A possibility for the opposite misinterpretation exists with respect to current agriculture statistics. The recent downtrend in the category total hides the fact that three of the four components have been generally stable. Obligations of the fourth component, the Foreign Agricultural Service, have been decreasing largely as a result of FAS's substitution of much less expensive weather satellite data for data from the more complex and costly LANDSAT remote sensing program. Thus, an apparent dimunition of resources is the result not of a diminished priority, but rather of more efficient data acquisition.

TABLE 4

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, 1982-86

Obligations
(in millions of dollars)

	1982 actual	1983 actual	1984 actual	1985 estimate	1986 estimate
Demographic and social, total	356.1	351.9	369.5	389.2	422.7
Excluding decennial census, total	305.5	318.1	342.5	354.0	371.8
Population and general demographic	69.7	56.9	59.8	70.9	89.0
Excluding decennial census	19.1	23.1	32.8	35.7	38.1
Education	16.2	12.9	20.1	20.3	18.9
Health, total	144.3	151.1	158.0	162.7	176.5
National Center for Health Statistics	37.7	40.8	46.0	42.7	48.0
Epidemiological and biomedical	75.1	81.6	80.6	89.7	99.2
Other health and medical care	31.5	28.7	31.4	30.3	29.3
Crime and justice	21.3	20.7	22.7	23.7	24.0
Safety	36.3	35.7	42.1	44.8	44.1
Other demographic and social	68.3	74.6	67.0	66.9	70.3

Population and general demographic statistics: the Decennial Census and intercensal population estimates, the Census Bureau's current demographic statistics programs (except housing statistics), the Economic Research Service's "Rural America" program, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service's statistical activities.

Statistics on education: National Center for Education Statistics (excluding obligations for salaries and expenses for 1982 and 1983) and other statistical programs of the Department of Education.

Epidemiological and biomedical statistics: the statistical activities of the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and the Department of Energy's biological and environmental research program.

Other statistics on health and medical care: statistical activities of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; the National Center for Health Services Research; the Health Resources and Services Administration; and the Health Care Financing Administration.

Statistics on crime and justice: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports program, and the Drug Enforcement Administration's statistical activities for 1984-1986.

Statistics on safety: the statistical activities of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Other demographic and social statistics: the statistical activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Office of Human Development Services, and the Social Security Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services; the Human Nutrition Information Service and the Food and Nutrition Service in the Department of Agriculture; and the Veterans Administration.

The dynamic nature of the obligations committed to statistics on energy and minerals reflects the decreased need for resources in the Energy Information Administration resulting from the deregulation of energy. Similarly, the decrease in the Bureau of Mines for long-term nonfuel mineral reserve assessment results from a perception that long-term reserve data are now generally adequate. This perception has been fostered in part by the recent worldwide depression in the mineral industries.

The statistics on income budgets are not comparable throughout the period; funding for functions of the Research Division of the Internal Revenue Service, not reported for 1982 and 1983, is once again included for 1984 through 1986. While the Statistics of Income Division relies on tax filings for its summaries and analysis of income, the Research Division of IRS performs independent surveys on income issues as well as internal management studies. Compliance research provides a bridge between income inferred from tax returns and more general income concepts. IRS anticipates funding work by the National Academy of Sciences in this area. The Research Division designed recent surveys to be disclosable under the Tax Code so that it can make data available to a broad range of researchers. Resources available to the Statistics of Income Division have varied throughout the period as the Treasury Department has debated the extent to which it will fund statistical services that serve the missions of other agencies. Without the addition of the Research Division funding, the statistics on income category would show a decline in the 1982-1986 period.

Statistics on transportation starts and ends the period at the same level. Within this fairly constant total, the Civil Aeronautics Board sunset was offset by a transfer of some of CAB's statistical activities to the Research and Special Programs Administration of DOT and by increased funding for the Federal Highway Administration's statistical activities.

Demographic and Social Statistics

Demographic and social statistics, as shown in Table 4, represent a somewhat more heterogeneous grouping than either statistics on natural resources and the environment or statistics on the economy. It includes basic, descriptive statistics on the population, derived from censuses, surveys, and vital records; data bases used to monitor public health; statistics on social systems and programs--the education system, the criminal justice system, the Medicare program, and so forth; and data gathered for the purpose or as a by-product of epidemiological and biomedical research. Not all the categories in Table 4 are subject-area groupings as in Tables 2 and 3. The National Center for Health Statistics is shown as a separate line because it does not fit neatly into any category: NCHS compiles vital statistics, collects and publishes information about the health status of the population, and conducts a variety of surveys on health services,

manpower, and facilities. The two categories, "Other health and medical care" and "Other demographic and social" are groupings of statistical activities that support administration and evaluation of Federal programs, health care programs in the first case and other social programs in the second.

Three of the categories show substantial funding growth over the 1982-86 period. The doubling between 1982 and 1986 of obligations for population and general demographic statistics, excluding the decennial census, reflects primarily the start-up of the Survey of Income and Program Participation. This new survey, conducted by and funded in the Bureau of the Census, began in 1983 and will be funded at a level of $19.8 million in the 1986 budget.

The increased levels of funding for two of the three categories of health statistics reflect the growing level of Federal support for biomedical and epidemiological research. The category, "Epidemiological and biomedical," is the aggregate budget for the statistical component of NIH research, the disease and exposure monitoring of the Centers for Disease Control, and the radiation exposure studies carried out under the Department of Energy's biological and environmental research program. NIH represents about 80 percent of the category, and most of the increase from 1982 to 1986 represents funding for statistical work in the National Cancer Institute. The budget of the National Center for Health Statistics, whose data bases support epidemiological investigations, also has increased from 1982 to 1986, although it has fluctuated with the start-ups and completions of periodic surveys.

Approximately $6 million of the increase in obligations for statistics on safety between 1983 and 1984 is due to funds for OSHA compliance programs that are included for the first time in 1984. Safety statistics are collected to monitor compliance with existing regulations and to investigate the need for new regulatory actions.

Spending for statistics on education has remained almost level between 1982 and 1986, and for statistics on crime and justice it has increased slightly. In both the Department of Justice and the Department of Education there has been increased emphasis on collecting and analyzing data to address issues of current and long-term policy interest. The Bureau of Justice Statistics has developed a strong in-house analytical capability, reflected in its series of bulletins and special reports and the first Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice. The National Center for Education Statistics has been reviewing its data collections to make them more useful in supporting analyses of current issues about the quality of education.

The budgets for the two categories of program statistics, "Other health" and "Other demographic and social," have been relatively stable for the 1982-86 period. In last year's report, we

speculated that some agencies might be planning to use data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) instead of conducting independent data collections to support specialized program and policy analyses and that this might partially explain the lack of growth in other categories. This is a possible explanation; however, there is no concrete evidence to date that this kind of substitution is being planned.

III

FUNDING OF STATISTICAL WORK IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

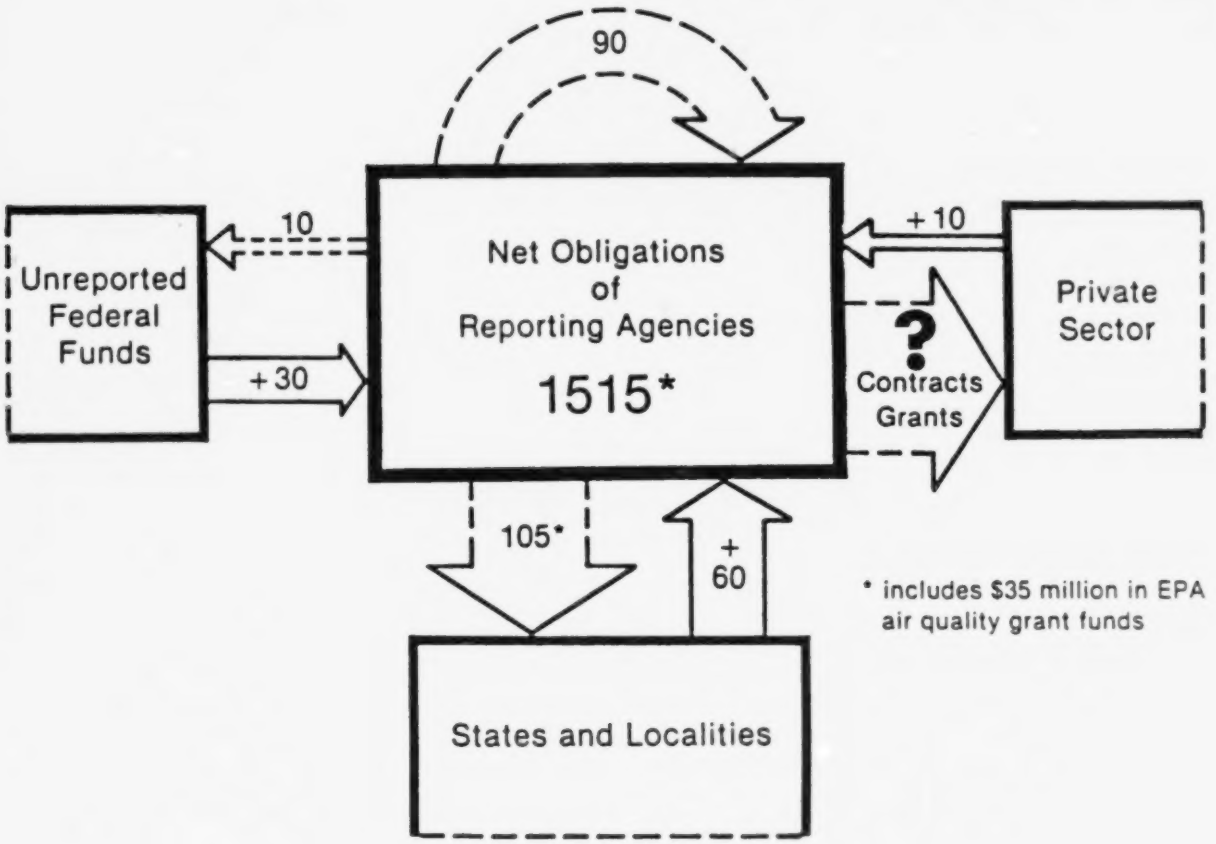
Funding for statistical programs and projects is usually included in the budgets of the agencies that have statutory responsibility for collecting and publishing particular kinds of information or that are the principal users of the information. However, the agency in whose budget such programs and projects appear may not perform all or any of the statistical work. A significant portion of the total Federal statistical budget covers work done by one Federal agency for another under interagency agreements or work done by States and the private sector under Federal grants or contracts. At the same time, several Federal agencies receive payments from States and other non-Federal entities for statistical products and services. Figure 2 shows the flow of funds for Federal statistical activities in 1986, and the sections that follow describe what is included in the various flows.

When reimbursements are considered along with obligations, it sometimes gives quite a different picture of the resources available to different agencies and the relative size of their in-house statistical work. For example, as shown in Table 5, Federal and other reimbursements add about 45 percent to the funds at the disposal of the Census Bureau and over 50 percent to the funds of the Geological Survey. Reimbursements amount to 11.5 percent of the budgeted obligations of the Energy Information Administration for 1986 and 10.5 percent to the obligations of the Statistical Reporting Service. Some other agencies have large net outflows of reimbursements. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported reimbursements to other Federal agencies amounting to 17 percent of its own budget.

Interagency Reimbursements

Interagency agreements are authorized by the Economy Act of 1932. Agencies that have statutory responsibility for compiling and publishing statistical information or that require statistical data for their programs can contract with other agencies that

Figure 2
FLOW OF FUNDS
FOR FEDERAL STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES



This Chart presents the approximate FY 1986 flows (in millions of dollars) among the key players in the Federal statistical system. The central box represents the net obligations of the reporting agencies for statistical programs and activities. Solid arrows represent additional funds provided for these programs. Broken arrows indicate the way these funds are transferred or disbursed to acquire various services. Flows to and from "Unreported Federal Funds" are an artifact of the limited agency coverage of this report. Payments to non-reporting Federal agencies are predominantly for ADP services. The amount received from unreported Federal funds is the excess of reimbursements received by reporting agencies over the amounts reported by both sponsoring and receiving agencies (the curved arrow on the chart). This excess includes both intra-and inter-departmental payments from non-statistical accounts and payments from statistical units whose budgets are below the reporting threshold ($500,000). The disbursements of contract and grant funds to the private sector, though quite large, cannot be accurately estimated within the present methodology of this report.

have specialized experience and facilities to collect data or provide other statistical services. Having the funding in their budgets in principle gives the sponsoring agencies control over the specifications and quality of the contractor's product.

A partial flow of funds for interagency reimbursements is shown in Tables 6 and 7 for 1986 and 1985 respectively. The amounts in the tables are those reported by the contractor (recipient) agencies. Not all reimbursements are included in the tables. The agencies that are the major contractors for statistical work provided complete reporting of their reimbursements, but not all other agencies did. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a $3.3 million reimbursement to the National Institutes of Health for computer services, but NIH did not report this amount as a reimbursement received. Furthermore, not all of the amounts shown in Tables 6 and 7 were reported as statistical obligations and show up in Table 1.

Reported interagency reimbursements amount to about 8.0 percent of the total (reported) Federal statistical budget for 1986 and about 7.3 percent for 1985. Four kinds of activities account for most of total interagency reimbursement: the large household surveys that the Census Bureau conducts for other agencies; the services provided by statistical agencies to other agencies within the same department; the statistical training and technical assistance that a number of agencies provide to foreign nationals and governments with funding from the Agency for International Development; and the National Climate Program, which provides data and analysis to, and receives funding from, several agencies.

The Bureau of the Census is by far the largest recipient of interagency reimbursements, such funds equaling over 40 percent of Census's direct obligations for 1986. The Census Bureau's largest customer is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for whom the Census Bureau conducts the Current Population Survey, the source of the Federal Government's monthly household employment and unemployment statistics, as well as the Consumer Expenditure Survey and the Point of Purchase Survey, on a reimbursable basis. Other large reimbursements to the Census Bureau come from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services, for whom the Census Bureau conducts three other large surveys: the American Housing Survey, the National Crime Survey, and the Health Interview Survey, respectively. Reimbursements from the Department of State to the Bureau of the Census support international training and technical assistance to developing countries. The Statistical Reporting Service, Economic Research Service, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis also receive funds from the Department of State for statistical training and technical assistance.

TABLE 5

TOTAL STATISTICAL FUNDS FOR SELECTED FEDERAL AGENCIES FY 1986
(in millions of dollars)

AGENCY	TOTAL [1]	DIRECT FUNDING (FY1986 Net Obligations)	FUNDS TO BE RECEIVED FROM OTHERS			TRANSFERS TO OTHER REPORTING AGENCIES [2]
			Federal	States	Private	
	1615.7	1479.8	118.7	60.2	10.5	88.8
Census	281.2	193.8	78.8	0.7	8.2	0.3
BLS	166.6	184.6	9.3		0.3	27.6
USGS	161.8	107.8	1.0	52.6	0.4	
NIH	78.7	79.0				0.3
NOAA	81.8	77.3	2.5	1.1	0.8	
SCS	68.7	63.7		5.0		
EIA	65.7	58.9	6.8			
SRS	63.2	57.2	5.4	0.3	0.3	
ERS	42.8	44.6	1.6			3.4
NCHS	43.3	44.9	4.2			5.8
NSF	43.5	44.4	0.8			1.7
EPA	67.6 [3]	32.5	0.1			
IRS	29.6	28.7	0.9			
BOM	27.0	27.0				
VA	22.0	22.2				0.2
BEA	22.1	21.8	0.9		0.2	0.8
BJS	8.2	19.3				11.1
NHTSA	17.6	17.6				
FEMA	16.5	16.5				
NCES	14.2	14.2	0.3			0.3
OTHER	293.3	323.8	6.1	0.3	0.3	37.2

1) TOTAL = FY1986 Net Obligations plus funds received from other sources, reduced by the amount of transfers to other reporting agencies.

2) Figures in this column reflect transfers reported by sponsoring agencies that were specifically earmarked for other reporting agencies. This adjustment is only approximate since amounts sponsored may differ from amounts estimated by the recipient agency and the appropriation year may not match the year in which funds are expended by the recipient agency.

3) Includes $35 million in EPA air quality grant funds.

TABLE 6

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN SPONSOR AND CONTRACTOR AGENCIES: FY 1986
(in thousands of dollars)

SPONSOR Department/Agency	TOTAL	CONTRACTOR												
		Agriculture		Commerce			Energy	HHS		Interior	Labor	Treasury	NSF	Other
		ERS	SRS	BEA	Census	NOAA	EIA	NCHS	Other		BLS	IRS		
TOTAL	**118,744**	**1,630**	**5,360**	**892**	**78,822**	**2,547**	**6,782**	**4,233**	**4,522**	**1,025**	**9,292**	**869**	**800**	**1,970**
Agriculture	5,067	374	3,548	2	317	110	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	640
Commerce	2,531	--	74	433	813	37	--	--	--	350	--	736	--	88
Defense	3,510	--	--	171	1,344	1,071	60	--	--	300	449	14	--	100
Education	605	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	225	200
Energy	6,900	--	--	--	30	220	6,600	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
Health & Human Services	11,614	--	--	84	6,330	--	105	4,158	200	--	134	47	525	30
Housing & Urban Development	10,893	--	--	--	10,893	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interior	6,942	--	18	--	6,800	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Justice	9,593	--	--	--	9,593	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Labor	43,427	--	100	1	34,991	--	--	--	--	--	8,095	--	--	240
State	8,551	1,256	1,620	26	4,747	628	--	25	--	--	249	--	--	--
Transportation	192	--	--	--	155	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Treasury	206	--	--	47	159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National Science Foundation	1,439	--	--	--	1,005	--	--	--	--	--	234	--	--	200
Veterans	4,050	--	--	--	200	--	--	50	3,800	--	--	--	--	--
Other Independent Agencies	443	--	--	101.5	--	222	17	--	--	--	--	72	--	30
Other Federal Agencies	2,781	--	--	23	1,265	148	--	--	522	300	131	--	--	392

TABLE 7

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN SPONSOR AND CONTRACTOR AGENCIES: FY 1985
(in thousands of dollars)

SPONSOR Department/Agency	CONTRACTOR										
		Agriculture			Commerce			Energy	HHS	Labor	Treasury
	TOTAL	ERS	SCS	SRS	BEA	Census	NOAA	EIA	NCHS	BLS	IRS
TOTAL	105,212	2,500	3,646	4,657	937	69,267	3,173	5,500	4,597	9,735	1,200
Agriculture	7,129	1,050	1,646	4,111	7	99	55	—	—	161	—
Commerce	1,713	—	—	63	431	319	—	—	—	—	900
Defense	3,058	—	—	—	40	1,360	1,135	60	—	463	—
Education	200	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	6,062	—	—	—	—	10	778	5,274	—	—	—
Health & Human Services	13,735	—	—	—	85	8,844	—	100	4,597	109	—
Housing & Urban Development	11,130	—	—	—	—	11,130	—	—	—	—	—
Interior	2,403	40	2,000	20	40	250	36	17	—	—	—
Justice	10,756	—	—	—	—	10,756	—	—	—	—	—
Labor	38,562	—	—	—	125	30,237	—	—	—	8,200	—
State	7,141	1,410	—	463	26	4,465	777	—	—	—	—
Transportation	662	—	—	—	20	642	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury	67	—	—	—	47	20	—	—	—	—	—
National Science Foundation	993	—	—	—	—	720	21	—	—	252	—
Other Independent Agencies	520	—	—	—	101	150	177	49	—	43	—
Other	1,081	—	—	—	15	65	194	—	—	507	300

Unlike the Bureau of the Census, which does most of its reimbursed work for agencies outside the Department of Commerce, other statistical agencies receive most of their reimbursed funds for statistical services to other agencies within their departments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Statistical Reporting Service, and the Energy Information Administration all do substantial amounts of intra-departmental reimbursable work.

Payments by and to State and Local Governments

Based on their reporting of expected reimbursements by and to States, it is estimated that Federal agencies will pay a little more than $100 million to States in 1986 for statistical services and receive about $60 million.

State reimbursements to Federal agencies are shown in Table 5. The largest State payments for Federal statistical work are to the Geological Survey in support of the National Water-Use Information Program. This is a cooperative program for which the Federal Government and States each provide half the funding for the Geological Survey to maintain continuous monitoring of surface- and groundwater and to assess water supply problems related to coal mining. State payments will amount to $52.3 million in 1986. The Soil Conservation Service will receive $5 million from States in 1986 for soil survey and mapping work, and NOAA will receive $1.1 million for climate, oceanic, and geophysical data and analysis. A number of other Federal agencies provide data products and statistical services for which they receive smaller payments from States and local governments.

Over 80 percent of the estimated Federal payments to States will come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Environmental Protection Agency, as shown in Table 8. BLS expects to transfer $49 million to States in 1986 as part of its cooperative labor force statistics programs. An estimated $35 million in EPA grants to States will be used to operate the nationwide air quality monitoring network, which requires about 1.6 million person-hours per year in addition to the equipment costs of acquiring, operating, and maintaining monitoring stations. Other sizeable Federal payments to States for statistical services include $6.5 million that the National Center for Health Statistics will pay in 1986 for vital statistics data from States, $5.6 million in Federal Highway Administration grants to cover compilation and analysis of statistical data for highway planning, $2.3 million in grants from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to support State analysis centers and various State data gathering activities, $1.7 million that the Economic Research Service expects to give to States for research, and $1 million in reimbursements from NOAA to States for collecting fishery statistics.

TABLE 8

FEDERAL FUNDS TO STATES FOR
STATISTICAL SERVICES FY1986

(in thousands of dollars)

TOTAL	101,891
ERS	1,683
Commerce	1,000
Census	25
Education	625
HHS	6,462
HUD	100
Justice	2,278
BLS	49,080
Transportation	5,572
CPSC	50
EPA	35,000*
FEMA	16

*OMB Estimate.

Other Nonfederal Payments

A good deal of the statistical work funded by the Federal Government is done by the private sector, through grants and contracts. Agency reporting of grants and contracts was too far from complete to permit even a rough estimate of the total amount of Federal statistical spending in the private sector. However, some agencies that did report indicated that a sizeable portion of their statistical obligations cover work by private contractors or grantees. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services reported $18.7 million in statistical work carried out by private contractors, and the Department of Energy estimated $10 million in grants. The National Science Foundation reported $40.4 million in grants for the National Climate Program.[1]

[1]Findings from an informal survey of agencies and contractors are reported in Contracting for Surveys, Statistical Policy Working Paper 9, Office of Management and Budget, June 1983, Appendix I.

Agencies reported a total of $10.5 million in expected payments from the private sector or from foreign governments in 1986. The Bureau of the Census reported $8.2 million, of which about half is for statistical and data processing services to the Government of Saudi Arabia. The Census Bureau and several other agencies earn smaller amounts for preparing special data compilations and tabulations for individuals and private organizations.

IV

PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

The decentralized structure of the Federal statistical system has often provided opportunities for both methodological and management innovation that are rare in more monolithic systems. Recent budget trends point both to challenges and to some new elaborations of the basic strengths of the decentralized system.

Two initiatives in the Treasury and Labor Departments have visible effects on reported budgets, but the impact is not easily summarized in fiscal terms. Each represents a significant reform in the management of statistical resources. In its 1985 and 1986 budgets, the Internal Revenue Service has for the first time provided dedicated field resources for the support of its research program. Such support has always been required in this activity, but competition between research and mission operations made research projects vulnerable. The change recognizes the importance of research activities to the IRS mission and assures the stability and management flexibility of these programs.

In a two-stage shift, the Department of Labor has accomplished a similar but much larger transfer of funding and management responsibility to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Department has long recognized the contribution of data collection, research, and analysis performed by the States to the national statistical mission of BLS and assigned BLS a role in establishing guidance to the States. The current change reflects both the importance of the State role in BLS programs and the priority assigned to the BLS statistical mission. As in the IRS initiative, the dollar increase for statistics and research does not represent new resources but rather an opportunity for improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of the affected programs.

Another management initiative affects the reimbursable budget of the Census Bureau. The Bureau of Justice Statistics has reclaimed nineteen positions formerly funded in the Census Bureau. The change brings justice statistics programs into line with other programs contracted to the Census Bureau and restores BJS management authority over the resources that support its statistical mission.

A current challenge to decentralized management has produced a mixed response from the system. Deregulation of particular segments of the economy dries up administrative sources of data and may place new demands on general-purpose statistical programs. The Energy Information Administration responded rapidly and effectively to the elimination of petroleum price regulation. It was able to offset an expansion of general-purpose petroleum statistics against the much larger savings from the elimination of regulatory data programs. The response of other statistical agencies to the deregulation of transportation has been much more diffuse. Savings from regulatory data programs have already been absorbed in the President's budget, but compensating statistical needs have not been fully articulated by the statistical community.

The flow of funds between data users and data providers has traditionally been viewed as an important indicator of the health of the decentralized statistical system. These transfers between Federal agencies permit individual statistical units to be responsive to departmental needs without duplicating services that can be efficiently provided by other agencies. Section III presents the most comprehensive analysis of these flows that has been attempted to date. The budget also displays another trend toward broadening and rationalizing of the resource base for meeting national statistics needs--more active and substantial roles for the States.

Few of these cooperative programs are new, but in recent years they have displayed remarkable strength and vitality. The effect on Federal budgets varies with roles of the Federal and State participants, but can be broadly classified into three categories. The most visible programs involve Federal payments for services that the States are uniquely situated to provide. Prime examples are the vital statistics program of the National Center for Health Statistics and the extensive programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in employment and occupational safety data.

A second type of program makes unique Federal expertise and resources available to States and localities on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis. Examples of this type of program are the special soil surveys performed by the Soil Conservation Service and the National Water Data System operated by the Geological Survey. Table 5 shows that this flow of funds exceeds $60 million per year. In the last category are those programs where participating Federal and State agencies each substantially cover their own costs in cooperative programs but exchange services, facilities and other payments in kind to further mutual objectives. Excellent examples can be found in the natural resource inventory of the Forest Service and the agricultural statistics program of the Statistical Reporting Service. These programs do not generate large flows of funds but add substantial value to the national statistical product.

In 1986 the gross flow of funds in cooperative statistical programs rivals the total of Federal interagency reimbursements. The solid foundation of these programs assures them an important and expanding role in meeting national statistical needs.

APPENDIX

Tables on Statistical Budgets,
Fiscal Years 1977-1986

TABLE 9

STATISTICAL BUDGETS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977-1986
(Obligations in millions of dollars)

Department	Agency	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	est. 1985	est. 1986
AGRICULTURE	ERS						39.3	38.8	43.7	46.6	44.6
	SRS	69.0	77.1	78.9	90.2	93.0	51.2	51.7	54.4	56.8	57.2
	FAS	0.6	0.5	0.7	17.4	18.0	18.7	20.0	24.4	17.3	16.7
	HNIS/ARS	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.7	3.6	4.3	8.4
	F&NS						7.3	14.6	15.0	11.5	11.6
	FS				9.0	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.5	11.5	10.2
	SCS				67.6	77.3	75.5	75.5	72.2	74.2	63.7
	AgOther				17.1	14.4	13.3	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.2
TOTAL		73.1	81.1	83.8	205.5	215.5	215.6	222.7	233.0	234.3	224.5
COMMERCE	Census	93.9	121.0	211.1	755.8	249.6	147.1	165.2	166.8	184.2	193.8
	current	44.9	48.0	51.0	53.7	56.9	59.2	69.1	77.7	85.5	88.0
	periodic	49.0	73.0	160.1	702.1	192.7	87.9	96.1	89.1	98.8	105.8
	economic	6.0	16.5	13.5	9.8	8.0	9.6	22.8	19.0	16.3	10.5
	government	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
	agriculture	5.3	11.6	22.5	10.6	8.2	11.4	22.2	9.9	8.3	6.1
	decenn	17.9	25.5	115.7	673.3	157.4	50.6	33.8	27.0	35.2	50.9
	intercenn	4.7	9.2	3.4	2.7	10.4	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.4	2.5
	geogsupp	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	4.9	3.7	4.3	11.2	19.2	18.4
	ADP/GA	8.7	5.1	0.8	2.6	2.9	5.1	7.2	16.2	16.4	16.5
	BEA	12.8	14.0	14.6	15.8	17.1	18.0	19.1	21.0	22.4	21.8
	ITA	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
	BIE				4.3	6.8	8.5	8.8			
	OBA									2.5	2.5
	EDA	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.7					
	NOAA			5.2	46.7	52.1	48.1	61.4	72.8	79.4	77.3
	NMFS	3.4	4.7	4.5	6.3	7.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.7	6.2
	USTTA								0.7	1.3	
TOTAL		114.0	142.5	237.9	831.2	336.4	231.6	265.0	272.9	302.3	304.4
DEFENSE	Corps Eng	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
	DMDC						5.1	4.7	2.4	2.7	2.9
	DefOther				8.7	9.4	10.4	10.7	12.5	12.7	18.5
TOTAL		2.0	2.0	2.6	11.6	12.6	18.7	18.6	18.0	18.7	24.6
EDUCATION	NCES	13.1	13.9	13.0	9.9	8.4	8.5	8.6	14.1	14.3	14.2
	EdOther		2.0	0.5		9.9	7.7	4.3	6.0	6.0	4.7
TOTAL		13.1	15.9	13.5	9.9	18.3	16.2	12.9	20.1	20.3	18.9
ENERGY	EIA	29.9	50.7	65.6	88.2	89.8	77.8	58.1	55.6	60.7	58.9
	FERC	4.4							4.2	4.7	4.7
	UranResource	38.2	64.8	69.0	62.1	38.0	9.0	7.8	4.2	0.1	
	EnergyResrch						18.2	15.2	17.7	17.5	17.4
	EnvSafHealth		0.6	0.5			1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	EnOther				10.8	12.2	13.5	9.1	13.8	14.3	16.5
TOTAL		72.5	116.1	135.1	161.1	140.0	119.9	90.7	95.9	97.6	97.9

HHS	ADAMHA	9.9	9.6	12.7	7.7	8.6	6.9	6.2	8.4	9.4	10.4
	CDC	3.0	3.8	4.0	6.5	6.2	5.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8
	FDA	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3					
	NCHS	29.3	37.3	38.9	43.3	33.7	37.7	40.8	46.0	42.7	48.0
	HRSA	8.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	3.9	2.3
	NCHSR/HCTA	3.1	6.7	2.1	1.6	2.1	16.1	16.3	17.6	16.5	16.2
	NIH	29.3	36.4	40.9	45.9	54.9	51.6	63.5	60.4	69.6	79.0
	NCI	17.7	23.2	24.8	29.7	34.4	31.5	33.4	40.1	42.4	50.5
	NHLBI	5.3	5.5	6.6	7.1	8.2	7.1	15.0	3.4	4.9	5.1
	NINCDS	3.7	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1
	OthNIH	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	8.2	8.9	11.7	13.1	18.3	19.3
	OASPE	3.7	8.4	7.1	7.4	8.8	16.0	19.2	15.5	17.3	15.4
	OHDS	4.8	4.1	3.2	1.2	1.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.0
	HCFA/S&RS	4.8	7.9	16.0	17.2	10.6	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
	SSA	16.0	17.5	12.4	22.9	22.6	17.2	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.7
TOTAL		114.4	139.6	145.8	162.8	157.8	163.0	168.0	169.0	175.6	187.2
HUD	CP&D	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.8				
	Housing	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	4.5	5.1	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
	PD&R	12.3	13.2	10.1	9.1	15.1	13.7	14.2	9.6	11.2	11.0
TOTAL		16.0	16.5	14.4	14.0	20.5	19.6	18.8	10.8	12.4	12.2
INTERIOR	BoM	12.4	13.4	14.5	16.1	19.1	27.6	26.1	28.6	29.4	27.0
	F&WS	4.3	9.3	9.6	7.7	8.2	3.6	3.3	3.6	5.7	8.4
	USGS/MMS	4.5	11.1	7.7	7.9	8.8	103.7	101.4	108.4	108.9	110.5
	IntOther				5.4	6.5	5.2	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.0
TOTAL		21.2	33.8	31.8	37.1	42.6	140.1	134.2	143.7	146.0	148.0
JUSTICE	BJS/LEAA	25.4	29.4	28.1	17.8	12.3	17.7	17.1	18.6	19.4	19.3
	DEA								0.8	0.9	0.9
	FBI	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.8
	I&NS						1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
TOTAL		27.7	30.7	29.3	19.2	14.3	23.1	22.1	24.3	25.4	25.7
LABOR	BLS	84.3	83.8	94.9	102.9	109.9	111.6	121.3	136.3	169.2	184.6
	ETA	24.1	24.7	24.7	17.5	18.4	23.9	17.6	36.8	14.3	17.0
	ESA	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1
	MSHA/MESA	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9
	OSHA	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	10.9	11.6	16.2	19.8	17.9
TOTAL		117.1	118.0	129.3	130.7	138.9	151.9	156.2	194.9	209.2	225.6
STATE	AID						15.0	15.1	17.3	8.4	9.8
TOTAL							15.0	15.1	17.3	8.4	9.8

TRANSPORTATION	OS/RSPA	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7
	FHWA	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.8	8.3	8.5
	FRA	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4			
	NHTSA	11.9	13.0	12.3	14.8	17.4	17.4	16.2	17.8	16.8	17.6
	UMTA	0.9	0.9	0.3		0.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
TOTAL		19.3	20.4	17.8	21.1	26.1	26.3	25.5	27.5	28.2	30.1
TREASURY	OS/IA	0.7	0.7		1.4	1.1	1.1				
	Customs	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9
	IRS	12.8	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.6	16.4	14.7	25.4	34.8	28.7
TOTAL		17.0	18.0	17.6	19.4	19.8	21.4	19.1	30.0	39.5	33.6
INDEPENDENT	CAB	2.5	5.0	4.1	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	0.9	
	CPSC					6.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
	EEOC							1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
	EPA	25.1	20.4	29.2	43.0	35.3	31.1	26.0	24.2	26.5	32.5
	FEMA/NBFP	1.2	1.7	2.9			1.4	10.3	10.7	11.5	16.5
	FHLBB	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
	FTC	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7				
	ICC	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4					
	NASA				27.7	30.9	31.9	33.6	25.6	18.0	11.8
	NSF	2.8	2.5	3.1	26.8	35.2	34.7	41.0	41.5	44.7	44.4
	SBA				1.1	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4
	SEC	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.4					
	VA	8.3	8.8	1.4	13.6	21.7	22.2	26.2	19.7	20.7	22.2
TOTAL		655.3	780.7	907.2	1,747.5	1,286.0	1,297.0	1,319.0	1,392.0	1,449.9	1,479.8
GenPurpose		252.7	273.6	292.8	322.0	329.7	344.6	366.9	407.9	452.4	471.2
Just&Ed Stat		38.5	43.3	41.1	27.7	20.7	26.2	25.7	32.7	33.7	33.5
Energy Stat		72.5	115.5	134.6	150.3	127.8	86.8	65.9	64.0	65.5	63.6
Nat.Res.&Envir.		36.7	43.3	54.8	278.4	298.9	379.4	385.8	397.4	410.0	408.1
OthProg Stat.		205.9	232.0	223.8	267.0	316.2	372.1	378.6	400.9	389.3	397.6

NOTES TO TABLE 9

GENERAL - Programs are grouped according to government organization as of 1983, e.g., 'Energy' figures prior to FY 78 were originally reported by FEA, FPC, and ERDA. Units affected by reorganizations are placed together in the table to facilitate comparisons. Unless otherwise indicated, blank cells represent amounts below the reporting threshold ($300,000 through FY 81, $500,000 thereafter). Abbreviations refer to reporting units identified in the first section of this report and the notes below.

Most natural resource programs were added to the report between FY 80 and FY 82. The National Climate Program (NASA, NSF, NOAA, and 'Other' categories in Agriculture, Defense, Energy, and Interior) was added following publication of the 1980 NCP Plan.

AGRI 1 ESCS/ESS (including ERS) appears on the SRS line for FY 77-81. Partial amounts reported by ERS in FY 77 and FY 81-82 have been replaced by total net obligations for comparability. Amounts originally reported were 43.1 (ESCS) and 3.2, 33.2 respectively.

2 Before FY 79, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported only the program of the General Sales Manager.

3 Before FY 79, HNIS (then HNIC) was reported as Agricultural Research Service.

4 F&NS did not report before FY 82.

COMM 5 Census current amounts for FY 83 are direct rather than net obligations. Net figures were significantly distorted by accounting transactions required to close the Bureau's trust fund. About $80 million of advance Federal reimbursements floated in that account had to be currently obligated in FY 83-84.

6 The new BIE reported for the first time in FY 80 and is split between IMA and OBA beginning in FY 84.

7 NOAA did not report before FY 79, and in FY 79 reported only environmental assessment activities.

	8	The National Bureau of Fire Prevention (FY 77-79) is included on the FEMA line.
DEF	9	Defense Manpower Data Center did not report before FY 82.
EDUC	10	Other includes the Office of Education, FY 77-79. Missing reports coincide with organizational shifts. NCES amounts do not include S&E prior to FY 84.
ENERGY	11	EIA/FERC reported as FEA/FPC before FY 78. FERC support by EIA is split out as reimbursed in FY 84-86.
	12	Uranium Resource Assessment was first reported by ERDA in FY 76. Other 'ERDA' programs reappear on the Energy Research, Environment, Safety, Health; and Other lines in FY 78, 80, and 82.
HHS	13	ADAMHA includes pre-FY 82 amounts for DEA (Justice) & Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.
	14	Health Services and Health Resources Administrations reported separately before FY 82. The entire NCHSR program is reported beginning in FY 82.
INT	15	USGS/MMS includes only energy activities until FY 82, when water and mapping programs were added.
JUST	16	The BJS line shows the larger LEAA program before FY 80. Totals have been corrected to include S&E.
LAB	17	BLS totals include periodic programs reported separately in FY 77-79.
	18	Labor force statistics previously funded by ETA will be financed through trust funds managed by BLS beginning in FY 85 and FY 86. Comparable amounts for FY 84 are included on the ETA line.
	19	Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (Interior) became MSHA (Labor) in FY 78.
	20	The OSHA obligations for FY 84-86 include information collected to monitor compliance with OSHA regulations. These funds were not previously reported.
STATE	21	AID did not report before FY 82. The FY 82-84 amounts include funds for the UN Fund for Population Activities, see Section I.

TREAS	22	All of IRS Research Division is reported beginning in FY 84. Field resources are added in FY 85-86. Prior to FY 82 part of these activities is included in IRS totals.
CAB	23	Agency dissolved as of January 1, 1985.
CPSC	24	CPSC did not report for FY 77-80.
EPA	25	Coverage of EPA reports varies substantially prior to FY 82.
FEMA	26	FY 82 FEMA report did not include estimates of ADP support - see also note 8 above.
FTC	27	The Quarterly Financial Report was transferred to the Census Bureau in FY 83.
SBA	28	FY 80 was the first report on SBA's new small business data base program.
VA	29	The small VA totals in some years exclude medical activities.

SUBTOTALS:

GenPurpose is the sum of ERS, SRS, Census current, BEA, NCHS, BOM, AND BLS.

Just&Ed Stat is the sum of BJS/LEAA and NCES.

Energy Stat is the sum of EIA/FERC and Uranium Resource Assessment.

Nat Res. Envir is the sum of FS, SCS, NOAA, EPA, NASA, NSF, DOI except BOM, and Other in Ag., Def., & Energy.

OthProg Stat is the sum of all other programs except Census periodic.

TABLE 10

STATISTICAL BUDGET CONSTANT DOLLAR INDEX FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977-1986
(FY 1982=100)

Department	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
AGRICULTURE	49	51	50	112	104	100	101	102	99	94
COMMERCE	72	84	133	421	151	100	112	112	119	119
DEFENSE	16	15	18	73	70	100	97	91	91	119
EDUCATION	117	134	108	72	118	100	78	118	115	106
ENERGY	88	132	145	158	122	100	74	76	74	74
HHS	102	117	115	117	101	100	101	98	98	104
HUD	119	115	95	84	109	100	94	52	58	56
INTERIOR	22	33	29	31	32	100	94	97	95	96
JUSTICE	174	182	164	98	64	100	94	100	100	101
LABOR	112	106	110	101	95	100	101	122	126	134
STATE						100	99	109	51	59
TRANSPORTATION	107	106	87	94	103	100	95	99	98	103
TREASURY	115	115	106	106	96	100	87	133	169	142
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	52	47	46	108	111	100	109	95	90	92
TOTAL	73	82	90	158	103	100	100	102	102	103
Current programs:										
GenPurpose	107	108	110	110	100	100	104	112	120	124
Just&Ed Stat	214	226	202	124	82	100	96	118	118	116
Energy Stat	121	182	200	203	153	100	74	70	69	66
Nat.Res.&Envir.	14	16	19	86	82	100	100	99	99	97
OthProg Stat.	80	85	78	84	89	100	100	102	96	97
Periodic programs	81	113	235	938	228	100	107	96	103	109

NOTES: Deflators through 1981 are estimates from the BEA index for Federal nondefense purchases by the appropriate fiscal year basis. For years after FY81, deflators are based on comparable estimates and projections developed by OMB for review of the FY86 budget. Since these assume the government-wide proportions of pay and nonpay costs, they slightly understate the recent real growth of 'pay-dominant' agencies (e.g., Census) and similarly overstate growth where other costs dominate (e.g., BLS). The entries differ from those in the previously published report because of a reestimate of the 1982 deflator and a correction to the HHS FY82 total.